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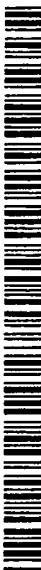
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- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): VOCAL-TEC COMMUNICATIONS LTD. [IL/IL]; Maskit Street 2, 46733 Herzlia (IL).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): FOX, Joshua [IL/IL]; Aderet Street 1041, 99850 Emek Haela (IL). NAHON, Yuval [IL/IL]; Kitsis Street 12, 69481 Tel Aviv (IL).
- (74) Agent: EITAN, PEARL, LATZER & CO-HEN-ZEDEK; 2 Gav Yam Center, Shenkar Street 7, 46725 Herzlia (IL).
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(54) Title: AN IMPROVED AUDIO AND DATA COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION SYSTEM

(57) Abstract: There is disclosed a system and method for both initiating and perpetuating IP or non-IP audio calls with data collaboration sessions over a network, such as the Internet (24). This is accomplished by providing an identifying field marking an audio call between caller to intended recipient. This field is then stored as an identifying marker in a data collaboration server (44), identifying a conversation which only ends when the audio call ends. Thus, the existence of the data collaboration session is not dependent on actual connection of the recipients to the data collaboration server (44) rather it exists so long as the audio link is maintained.

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AN IMPROVED AUDIO AND DATA COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION SYSTEM

CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This patent application is related to commonly owned U.S Provisional Patent Application No. 60/124,369, filed on March 15, 1999, entitled: Enabled Call Center System and to commonly owned PCT Patent Application stemming therefrom entitled "Audio and Data Collaboration and Coordination System" and filed on even date herewith, both of these applications are incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention is related to voice and data applications over communications networks, particularly over Internet Protocol (IP) networks and more particularly to systems and methods where a data collaboration session is maintained.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 The Internet is fast becoming an established way to do business, particularly in the field of the sale of goods and services, in what are termed "e-commerce" transactions. Typically, a business will have a web site which advertises the products by way of illustrations coupled with a method and mode of payment over the Internet. These modes of conducting business may be supplemented or complemented by traditional methods where a customer calls an operator at a company's call-center to order goods and services. When the two methods are combined a joint telephony/cosurfing (or data collaboration) 25 conversation is utilized between a caller and an operator in the call center enabling the operator to show the customer around the web-site, whilst conversing with the caller.

Co-surfing or data-collaboration may be defined as both parties seeing the same pages loaded from the Internet as either party navigates through the

Internet and/or seeing the same data in Internet-based forms when either party enters data in a form. This is the case when an operator assists a customer in filling out information in a form on screen. Thus, the same pair of people talking in a telephony conversation should be connected in a cosurfing "conversation".

5 Traditionally, the above has been achieved by an audio call being made between a client and the agent over the Internet. The audio call typically travels through a Public Switched Telephony Network to Internet Protocol or PSTN-to-IP gateway and then to the PSTN PBX or telephony switch, although it may travel to the PBX via conventional telephony means. The Client and Agent then speak
10 and agree to co-surf ("agreement" may or may not be automatic) whereby the Client and Agent connect to the Internet by both connecting to a co-surfing server. Co-surfing data, that is the data that is to be viewed by both parties, then streams through a co-surfing server. Traditional Internet protocols are utilized to identify both parties in the co-surfing conversation.

15 The co-surfing link is, however, inherently unreliable, given the limitations of a packet-switched network such as IP the possibility that one cosurfer might not have an open browser when the audio call starts and the possibilities that one cosurfer might close his browser during the call or indeed that the cosurfer's computer might crash during the audio call. The cosurfing conversation is thus
20 susceptible to unreliability or to a premature end, premature being defined as ending before the audio call and the end of the transaction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention improves on the contemporary art by providing systems and methods for both initiating and perpetuating IP or non-IP audio calls with data collaboration sessions over a network, such as the Internet. This is accomplished by providing an identifying field marking an audio call between caller to intended recipient. This field is then stored as an identifying marker in a data collaboration server, identifying a conversation which only ends when the audio call ends. Thus, the existence of the data collaboration session is not dependent on actual connection of the recipients to the data collaboration server rather it exists so long as the audio link is maintained.

Embodiments of the invention are directed to a method of communication between at least two entities having at least two types of communications system, which an at least one communication system employs a first type of communication by a first communication application and a second communication system employs a second type of communication by a second communication application. The method includes the steps of, initiating communications between the at least two entities characterized by: establishing communications of a first type between the at least two first communication applications of the at least two of said entities; and sending a message for notifying of a start of communications of a first type between the at least two of the entities to a server of the communication system of second type for enabling communication of the second type. Communications between the at least two entities are terminated by, sending a message for notifying of an end communications of the first type between the at least two entities to the server of the communication system of the second type for disabling the second type of communication.

Embodiments of the present invention also include a communication system for providing communications between an at least two entities, which the communications include an at least two types of communications and wherein the system comprises, first means for providing a first type of communications

and second means for providing a second type of communications. There is also an entity from the at least two entities for initiating the communications, wherein the first means is configured for; providing a first communication application for establishing communications of a first type; and providing a communication server for sending a message of a start of a first type of communications between at least two of the entities to a server of the second type of communication system for enabling the second type of communication and for sending a message of an end of the first type of communications to the server of the second communication system for disabling the second type of communication.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the appended drawings
5 in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic illustration of an embodiment of the present invention in use in an exemplary application;

Fig. 2 is a flow chart of a process useful in implementing the embodiment of the present invention;

10 Figs. 3A-3B are UML object diagrams illustrating the information handled by the event handler of the DC server illustrated in Fig.1 hereinabove.

Fig. 4 is a schematic illustration of a second embodiment of the present invention in use in an exemplary application;

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

Reference is now made to Fig. 1 which is an illustration of a first embodiment of the present invention in use in a call center which is configured to allow a client 20 to call in and be served by an agent or operator 22a-22c. Clients and agents may collectively be termed entities. The client and agent sides are connected via a wide area network (WAN), typically the Internet 24.

The Client 20, has a multimedia PC 30 (e.g Pentium®) with voice and data capabilities. There may also be more than one client, for example, a second Client 21 with a multimedia PC 33 as also illustrated on Fig.1. The multimedia PC 30 employs an operating system such as Windows® NT® or the like, and is equipped with a suitable modem for accessing a wide area network (WAN), here the Internet 24. The PC 30, with monitor 31, is also loaded with software that operates as a browser for the internet, exemplary browsers suitable for use here include Microsoft® Internet Explorer®, Netscape® Navigator® and Netscape Communicator®. PC 33 is similarly configured to PC 31.

On the agent side, are web-enabled agents 22a-22c. While three agents are shown, this is exemplary only, for any number of agents (one or greater) is permissible in accordance with the present invention. These agents 22a-22c are typically equipped with multimedia PC's 32 with voice and data capabilities and include browsers, in accordance with those detailed above. The PC's of the agents 22a-22c have a connection to the WAN, here the Internet 24 for data, and connect to a Private Branch Exchange System (PBX) 36 for voice. The PBX system typically connects to the Internet 24, typically through a gatekeeper 38, for example a Vocal Tec Gatekeeper® from VocalTec Communications, Ltd Herzlia 46733, although a gatekeeper is not necessary. The PBX system does not necessarily connect to the Internet, the vocal connection can be entirely separate from the Internet as described hereinbelow in relation to the second embodiment. Within the PBX 36 is an automatic call distribution unit (ACD) 40, that routes voice calls to the selected agent 22a-22c, typically the first available agent. For example, one ACD suitable for use with this system is a Definity G3 ACD from Lucent Technologies, Murray Hill, New Jersey

The PBX connects to a T-server 42. The T-server 42 connects to a Data Collaboration (DC) server 44 containing an event handler 45. DC server 44 also contains a message distributor, 47, for switching messages between co-surfers. The DC server 44 in turn connects to the Internet 24.

5 Event handler 45 records and analyzes "events" such as the audio connection of a Client 30 and an Agent 22. This event (hereinafter "startcall event") indicates a potential to connect in a data collaboration connection (hereinafter "data collaboration" or "co-surfing") between the Client 30 and the agent 22 when the Client's 30 and agent's 22 browsers are connected. The potential to connect is hereinafter termed "a conversation" as it exists so long as the audio connection is maintained. The initiation of conversations and related data collaborations which is the subject of this patent will be described further hereinbelow.

10

15 The DC server 44 typically includes a Computer Telephone Integration (CTI) driver 46, and can be a VocalTec Surf & Call™ Server (available from VocalTec Communications Ltd, Herzlia 46733, Israel), that provides the interface between an incoming client (customer) call, telephony gateway terminals, call center equipment such as the ACD/switch and the Internet 24. CTI driver 46 typically contains the event handler 45. The T-server may be an Internet Telephony Server from Lucent Technologies, Murray Hill, New Jersey and serves 20 to convert PBX telephony data into Internet Protocol (IP) data.

Servers 1 and 2, indicated as 50,52 are connected to the Internet 24. These servers 50,52 are exemplary of all the servers connected to the Internet.

25 One server, for example Server 1, 50 hosts a web-site that includes a downloadable software that allows for the contemporaneous surfing of the Internet together with the placement of an audio call by Client to the agent from an accessed web page. One exemplary software package suitable for this application is Surf & Call Center™, having the Surf & Call™ software, an embedded plug-in enabling web-to-phone call center applications from a standard web page, both products available from VocalTec Communications, Herzlia, 30 Israel.

Another server, for example, server 2, 52 may serve as a random number generator, discussed in co-pending patent application entitled "Audio Data

Collaboration and Coordination System", mentioned hereinabove and filed on even date. The random number generation is an exemplary method of co-ordinating the data collaboration session with the audio session but other methods as particularly illustrated hereinbelow in relation to the second embodiment may equally apply.

Reference is now made to Fig. 2 which is a flow diagram to assist in describing a possible implementation of the process of the present invention. It should be noted that steps after step 70 can occur in any order. Reference is also further made to Fig. 1. The user or client 20, his browser open, has downloaded, or obtained by other means, software for the placement of voice calls between client and agent directly from agent's web-site. Here, for example, the client 20 has used the Surf & Call Center™, having the Surf & Call™ software, an embedded plug-in, as detailed above. This downloaded software appears on the client's monitor 31 as a rightmost portion which is a calling or audio call component 60. The browser of the Client is open and utilized to find the web page of the call center and typically an applet of the browser contains a data collaboration (DC) component 61, shown as the leftmost component on the Client's monitor 31, for the data call.

A randomly, or otherwise generated ANI (Automatic Number Identification) is used to identify the customer to the telephony system and to the Data Collaboration System (cosurfing system). ANI s may be generated as serial numbers or taken from a Database. The generation of the ANI is described more fully in co-pending PCT patent application entitled " Audio and Data Collaboration and Coordination System" described hereinabove and filed on even date (hereinafter the "Collaboration Patent") and in commonly owned U.S Provisional Patent Application S/N 60/124,369, filed on March 15, 1999, entitled: Enabled Call Center System (hereinafter the "Call Center Patent "), the Collaboration Patent and the Call Center Patent incorporated by reference herein. It is to be emphasized herein that the method of identification is merely exemplary, other methods being available, the advantage of the ANI being that it replaces traditional telephony and data identifiers with one identifier which may be used for the Data Collaboration and Audio calls of the Client.

The agent, on the other hand, may be identified by a telephone extension. The ANI is stored in the Client's PC 30 and assigned to the audio call component and the data call component of client 30 (See Fig.1, segments 60 and 61 of the screen shot in Surf & Call ® implementation and browser data component applet) and the audio call is initiated by client 30 routing the audio component to an agent 22 via Gatekeeper 38, PBX 36 and ACD 40.

The agent called, say 22a, has a telephone extension number as its identifier for example 977 868, which is associated with the ANI identifier of the audio connection when Client 20 calls agent 22a and a connection is made through PBX 36 and ACD 40.

When the audio call begins (step 60), the ACD (Automatic Call Distributor) 40 in the call center sends a CTI (Computer Telephony Integration) event to T-server (Telephony server) 42 (step 62). This event includes information on the co-surfer-identifiers of the agent and the customer. Both the ANI of the client and the telephone extension of the agent are in the startcall event. T-server 42 sends the event to CTI driver 46 in DC server 44 via a TCP/IP link. CTI driver 46 passes it onto event handler 45 in DC server 44.

Event handler 45 receives the CTI event or "start call event" and creates and stores a named "conversation" (step 64) as defined hereinabove, between Client 20 and agent 22a.

Code in DC server 44 that uses a hashtable then hashes each co-surfer identifier to a data structure representing the cosurfers connection to DC server 44 (A cosurfer identifier is the ANI in the case of the Client 20 and the extension number (977 868) in the case of the Agent 22A). This is shown, by way of example, in Fig. 3A now referred to, which lists the conversations of all parties which have, in co-operation, created a start call event. Thus, for example, second client 21 might be connected via PBX 36 and ACD 40 to a different agent 22b and this would create a second "start call event" to create a second conversation to accompany the first conversation, as shown in Fig. 3A.

The conversation is recorded regardless of whether a co-surfing connection or a data connection exists wherein, for the avoidance of doubt, a co-surfing connection is defined as both parties computers being connected to DC

server 44 and a data connection is defined as either party's computer being connected to DC server 44.

The data component of the client 30 call is connected via the internet to Data Collaboration (DC) server 44 with the ANI attached, thus facilitating the required data to stream through DC server 44 with the ANI attached. The data component of the agent 22 is routed via the Internet 24 to DC server 44, utilizing the browser of the computer of agent 22 (step 66). Agent 22 manually sends his telephone number, 977 868, to the DC server 44 to identify his data component to DC server 44. "Manually" in this connotation may mean that agent 22 types in the telephone extension number to his browser, which is sent from Java Script through the DC connection to DC server 44. It could, however, mean that every time the browser is opened the telephone extension number identification, 977 868, is, for example, sent to DC server 44. This process is also described in the Collaboration Patent and the Call Center Patent. The identifiers for the data connections for the above conversations between, by way of example, Client 20 and agent 22a on the one hand and between Client 21 and agent 22b on the other hand are recorded in a hashtable contained in DC server 44 which lists the data connections as shown in Fig. 3B, now referred to (step 68).

In DC server 44 when, for example, Client 20 sends a data message to DC server 44 software or hardware is utilized by DC server 44 to check that Client 20 is in a conversation (step 70), DC server confirms Client 20 is in the conversation (see step 64). DC server 44 then identifies who else is in that conversation (see step 64) and identifies agent 22a as being in that conversation (step 72). DC server 44 then attempts to send data to agent 22a (step 74) and because agent 22a is connected and its identifier is in the connections hashtable (see step 66) data goes to agent 22a (step 76). Identification is achieved by DC server 44 by comparison of the respective identifiers of Client 20 and agent 22 with identifiers in the conversation and connections hashtables. The part of DC server 44 which switches messages between all connected cosurfers in a conversation is message distributor 47.

For example, Fig. 3A illustrates that the list of conversations includes a conversation, conversation 77 between Client 20 and agent 22a, with their

identifiers shown. Fig. 3B illustrates that the list of connections includes data connections, connection 78, between the browsers of Client 20 and agent 22a containing the identifiers of Client 20 and agent 22a.

The comparative software analyzes that the identifier for the Client 20 is present in the conversation 77 when Client 20 sends a data message and that agent 22a is also in conversation 77. DC server 44 (via message distributor 47) then attempts to send the data to agent 22a and succeeds because agent 22a is connected, as shown in the connections table (connection 78). A data collaboration session thus occurs. Conversely, for client 21 and agent 22b, although Fig. 3A shows that they are in a conversation 77a, the browser of agent 22b has been cut off, or is not yet connected and its identifier does not appear in the connections hashtable, of connection 78a. Data collaboration cannot, therefore, occur, even though DC server 44 attempts to send the data to agent 22a. However, so long as the audio link between client 21 and agent 22b is maintained, the conversation is maintained and is in the list of conversations with certain consequences. Simple message switching is used, utilizing message distributor 47, within DC server 44: when the DC server 44 receives a message from a cosurfer, it checks to see what conversation that cosurfer is in , if any and sends the message to all connected co-surfers in the conversation. The audio call proceeds regardless of whether the Data Collaboration applets in the cosurfers (agent's and customer's) browser have connected to the data collaboration server and the order of connection of the applets in each of the co-surfer's browsers and/or the audio call in relation to each other is irrelevant. Thus, the audio call may occur before or after the browser of client 20 or the agent 22 has connected to DC server 44 , where the browser of the client 20 may connect before the browser of the agent 22 or visa versa.

By way of further emphasis, the existence of a conversation tells the system that these two parties are 'in conversation' or associated for co-surfing, even if no data actually passes in the DC component.

Thus, whether the browsers are open, the computers are down or the browsers are not connected to DC server 44, if an audio conversation exists, cosurfing can occur between a client 20 and an agent 22a connected in an audio

conversation, immediately the required cosurfing or browser connections are made.

Thus, the present invention can contend with a system in which the browser is closed and opened in mid-conversation. If a web-form has been 5 partially filled out by client 20 (co surfer A) when the browser of agent 22a (co surfer B) is closed and then opened, the contents of the form from cosurfer A's browser are recopied into the agent's browser. This is done as follows: When the cosurfer B's browser is closed, DC server 44 notices that the connection between the cosurfer and DC server 44 is lost. Server 44 notifies the software in cosurfer 10 A's browser that the other party in the conversation is not connected to DC server 44. From this point on the software in cosurfer A's browser begins storing all data entered into the form (rather than attempting to send this data to cosurfer B). When cosurfer B next connects to DC server 44, then if the connection is still going, DC server 44 will notify the software in cosurfer A's browser that it is 15 possible to converse with another party. The software in cosurfer A's browser will send the contents of the form to the software in cosurfer B's browser.

Reference is now briefly made to Fig. 4 which is a schematic illustration of 20 a second embodiment of the present invention. Items similar to those in previous figures have similar reference numerals and will not be described further. The present embodiment illustrates the use of a regular telephone, 80 with the present invention, dispensing with the ANI used in the first embodiment. Hence, when the audio call is made by Client 20 the audio component identifier relayed to the PBX 36 is a regular telephone number (as is always the case with the identifier of agent 22a). The identifier of client 20 is then inputted "manually", as described 25 hereinabove, in relation to the first embodiment by Client 20, into the browser of his computer and sent to DC server 44. It may be automatically downloaded to DC server 44 when his browser is opened.

The methods and apparatus disclosed herein have been described with 30 exemplary reference to specific hardware and/or software. The methods and apparatus have been described in a manner sufficient to enable persons of ordinary skill in the art to readily adapt other commercially available hardware and software as may be needed to reduce any of the embodiments of the present

invention to practice without undue experimentation and using conventional techniques.

It will be appreciated, by persons skilled in the art, that the present invention is not limited by what has been particularly shown and described 5 hereinabove. Rather the scope of the invention is defined by the claims that follow:

10

15

CLAIMS

1. A method of communication between at least two entities having at least two types of communications system which an at least one communication system employing first type of communication by a first communication application and a second communication system employing a second type of communication by a second communication application, wherein the method comprising the steps of:
 - initiating communications between the at least two entities characterized by
 - establishing communications of a first type between the at least two first communication applications of the at least two of said entities; and
 - sending a message for notifying of a start of communications of a first type between the at least two said entities to a server of said communication system of second type for enabling communication of said second type;
 - and
 - terminating communications between the at least two entities by steps including:
 - sending a message for notifying of an end communications of said first type between at least two said entities to said server of said communication system of second type for disabling said second type of communication.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of sending a message for notifying of a start of communications of a first type between the at least two said entities comprises:
 - at least one identification of the first entity of the at least two entities; and
 - at least one identification of the second entity of the at least two entities.

3. A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the step of sending a message for notifying of an end of communications of said first type between at least two said entities comprises:

5 at least one identification of the first entity of the at least two entities; and
at least one identification of the second entity of the at least two entities.

4. A method as claimed in claims 1 additionally comprising the step of:
establishing said communications between the at least two entities
characterized by

10 establishing a connection between the first entity second
communication application to the server of the communication system of
the second type;

15 establishing a connection between the second entity second
communication application to the server of the communication system of
the second type; and

20 transferring communications between at least two entities second
communication application by attaching the at least one identification of
the second entity to the first entity communications and the at least one
identification of the first entity to the second entity communications by
said server of the communication system of the second type.

5. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein communications of the first type include voice communications.

25 6. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein communications of the second type include a data communications.

7. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said server of the second communication system is a data collaboration server.

30 8. A method as claimed in claims 1, wherein communications between the at least two entities comprises at least voice communications and data

communications and the initiating and the terminating of said data communications are in accordance with the initiating and terminating of said voice communications.

5 9. A method as claimed in each one of the claim 1, wherein the first communication system further comprises a server for sending messages for notifying the start and end of communications of the first type to the server of the communication system of the second type.

10 10. A method as claimed in each one of the claim 1 wherein the server of the first communication system is a telephony server.

11. A communication system for providing communications between an at least two entities, which the communications include an at least two types of 15 communications and wherein the system comprising:

first means for providing a first type of communications;
second means for providing a second type of communications
an entity from the at least two entities for initiating said communications,
wherein said first means is configured for
20 providing a first communication application for establishing
communications of a first type; and
providing a communication server for sending a message of
a start of a first type of communications between at least two of
said entities to a server of said second type of communication
system for enabling said second type of communication and for
25 sending a message of an end of said first type of communications
to said server of said second communication system for disabling
said second type of communication.

30 12. A communication system as claimed in claim 11, additionally comprising:
means for establishing said communications, said communication
establishing means including:

a first communication device for providing communications of a the second type for establishing a connection between the first entity to the server of the communication system of the second type;

5 a second communication device application for providing communications of a the second type for establishing a connection between the second entity to the server of the communication system of the second type; and

10 means for transferring communications of said second type between at least two entities, said transferring means configured for attaching the at least one identification of the second entity to the first entity communications and the at least one identification of the first entity to the second entity communications.

13. A communication system as claimed in claim 11, adapted for
15 communications of the first type are a voice communications.

14. A communication system as claimed in claim 11, adapted for
communications of the second type are a data communications.

20 15. A communication system as claimed in claim 11, wherein said server of
the communication of second type includes a data collaboration server.

16. A communication system as claimed in claim 11, wherein said server of
the communication system of the first type includes a telephony server.

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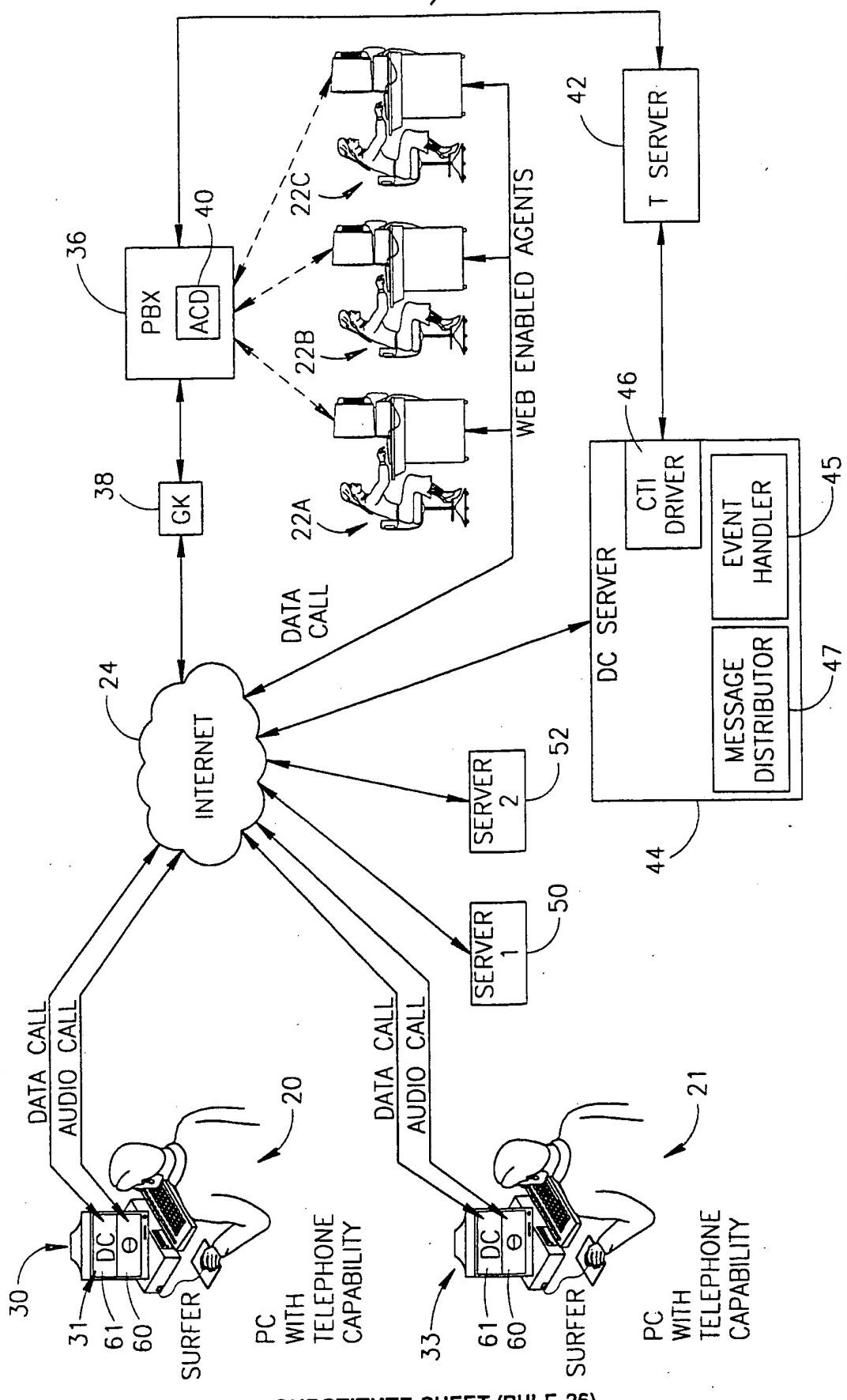


FIG.1

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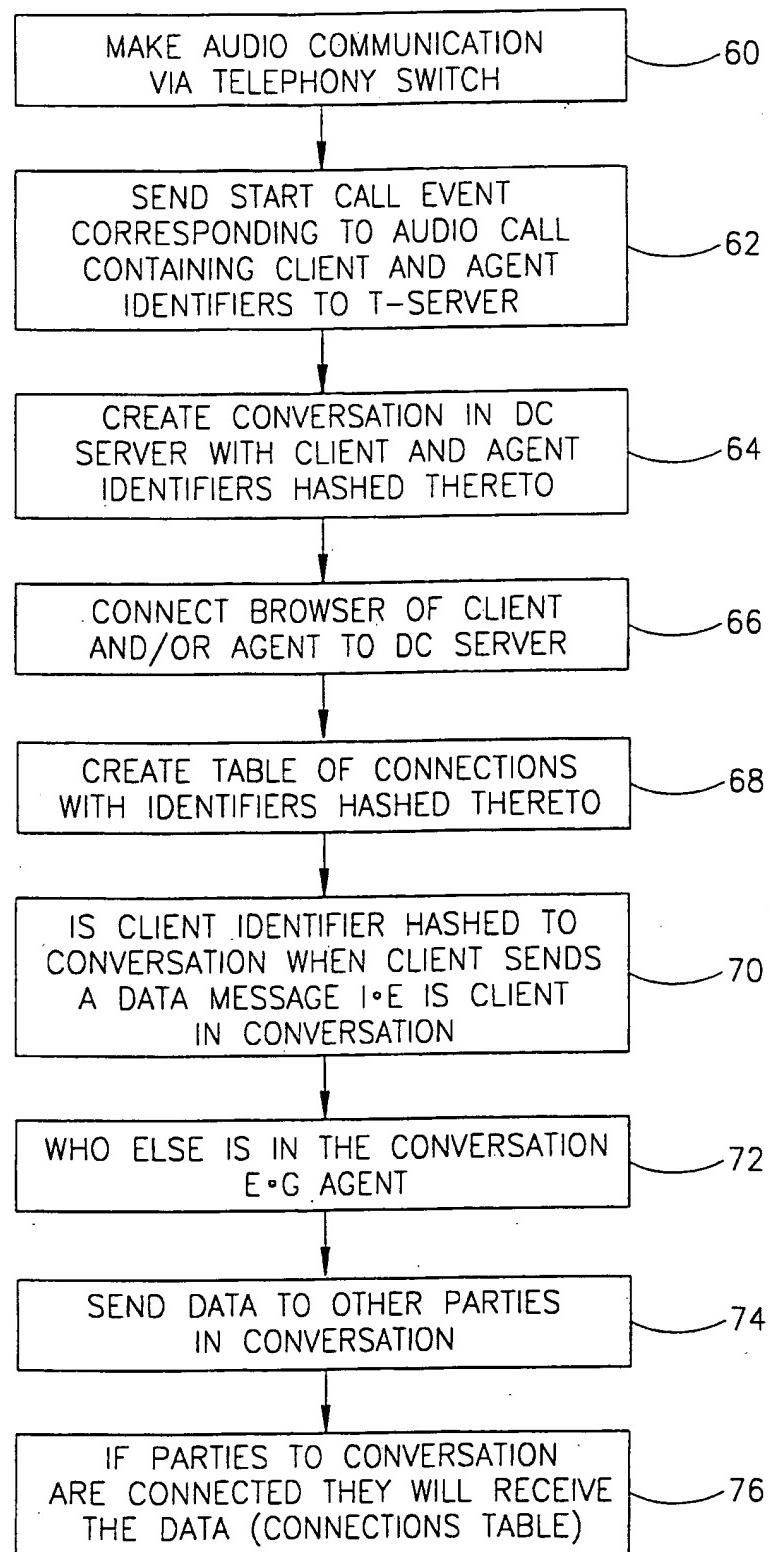
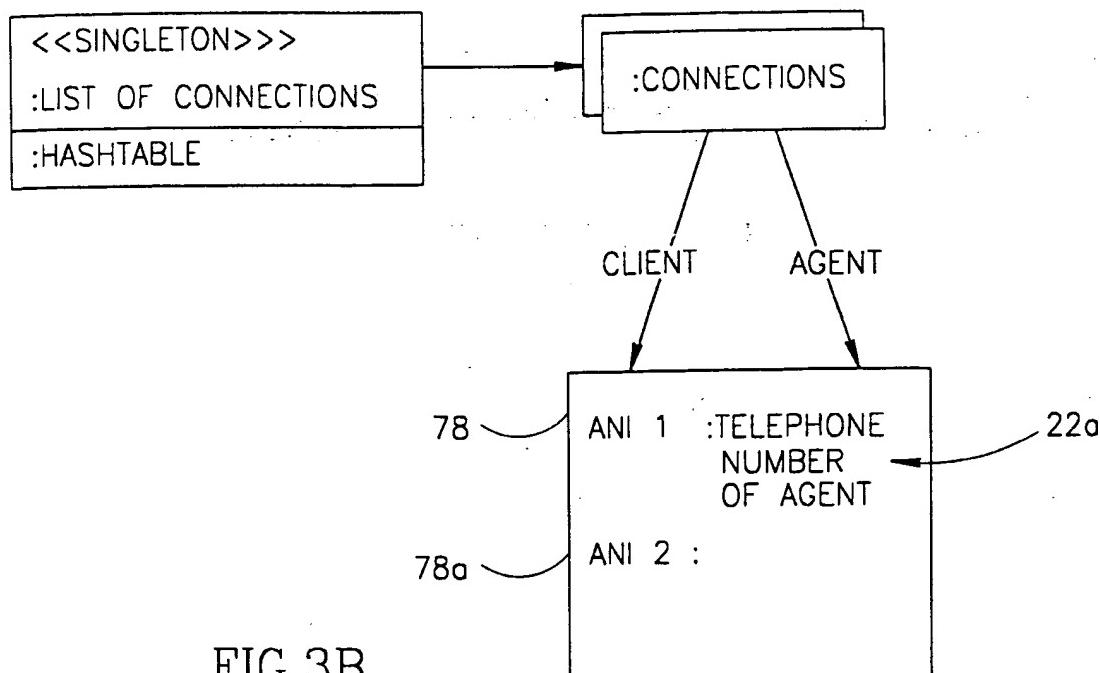
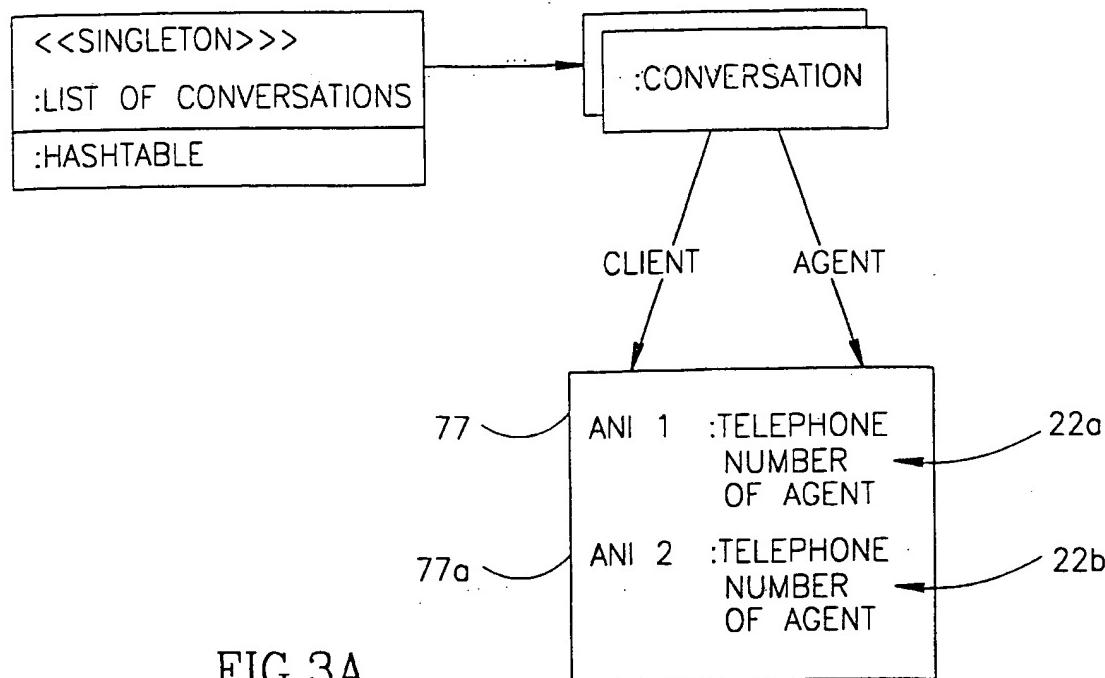
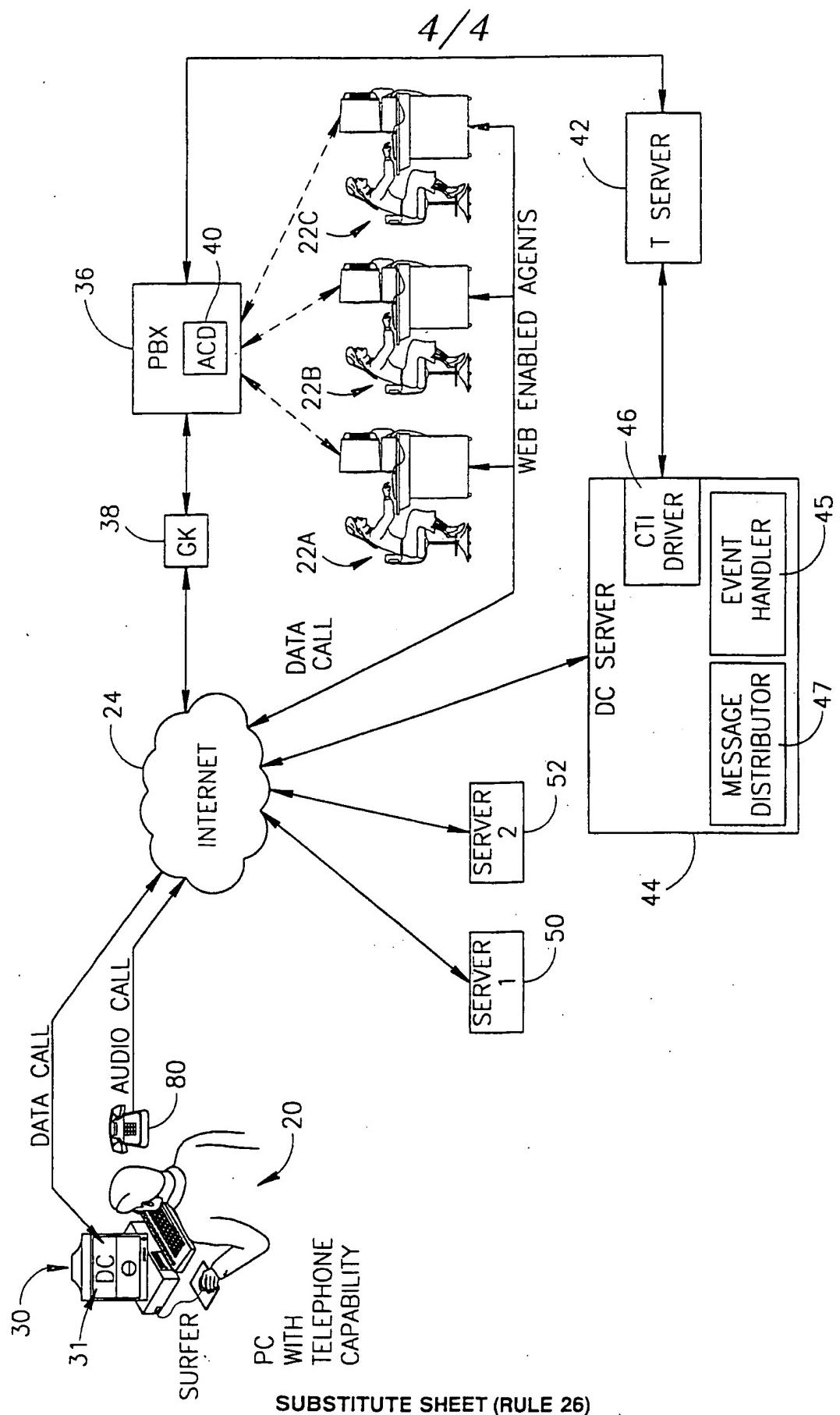


FIG.2

3/4





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IL00/00163

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G06F 17/00

US CL : 709/227

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 709/227,217,230,204,201

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EAST search terms: communication, server, entity, voice communication, data collaboration

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,426,594 (WRIGHT et al) 20 June 1995, col.2-col.15, lines-30-30	1-16
Y	US 5,961,594 A (BOUVIER et al) 05 October 1999, col.6-col.12, lines 55-67	1-16

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:		
A	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
E	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
L	document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer MARK RINEHART <i>James R. Matthews</i> Telephone No. (703) 305-3900

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